

Commercial



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CABLE COMING DEC. 1ST

Approximate Date Has Been Fixed.

FRUIT SHIPMENTS FROM HILO PORT

Oil for Hawaii—The Knights in San Francisco—Islanders in the City.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 22.—Mr. S. S. Dickenson, representative of the Pacific Cable Co., is staying at the Palace hotel. He is booked to return to Honolulu on the Korea, leaving here the 30th. He will probably soon go on to Guam to arrange for the cable landing there upon the same lines that he has been doing at Honolulu. The cable has been finished and during the next few days the loading of it aboard the steamer will be completed. There have been some unexpected delays, however, and the probability is that the steamer will not get away from England until the first or second week in September, and the completion of the laying of the cable will accordingly be likewise postponed until approximately December 1. The terms proposed to the cable company by President Roosevelt upon which he will allow them the free use of the windings between Honolulu and the Philippines, have not yet been accepted by the cable company, and it is not likely that they will be unless modified. The principal ground of objection is that the proposition requires the cable company to allow the government to take possession of the cable and operate it free of charge during war time. The cable company do not object to the government taking possession during war time, as the government has the right to take possession of any property under such circumstances, necessary for carrying on the war; but they do not see the justice of requiring them to surrender their property for an indefinite period without compensation. It would be cheaper for the company to make their own soundings.

Another minor point is the requirement that the operators shall all be American citizens. It is a fact that in the United States the Morse system is used exclusively, whereas all foreign telegraph and cable companies, as well as all of the American cable companies across the Atlantic, use the International system of signals, which is entirely different. Very few Americans have learned the International system, and in case an American operator of the cable on the Asiatic side should be disabled or unobtainable a foreign operator could readily be picked up, while the restriction to American citizens would endanger the whole operation of the cable. The company are still in hopes that a modification of the requirements by the government will be made. If not, there will probably be an additional delay in laying the cable beyond Honolulu, but this will not affect the laying of the San Francisco-Honolulu section.

PUNAHOU TEACHERS.

Mr. Griffiths, the new president of Oahu College, accompanied by his wife, is at the Occidental. They are booked to go to Honolulu by the Korea, which will land them in Honolulu on the 5th or 6th of September, in ample time for the opening of the institution on the 15th. Two other teachers newly engaged by Mr. Griffiths will follow him on the Sonoma, leaving September 4. Miss Hassforth, who has been spending the summer in and about San Francisco, also returns on the Sonoma.

THE FULLERTON.

The Fullerton, the Union Oil Company's first tank vessel, after a number of delays, finally sailed for Kihel on Tuesday last, carrying a load of a little less than 15,000 barrels of fuel oil. It is noteworthy that the Fullerton is the largest and most expensive wooden ship ever built on the Pacific coast; that she was built for a California company by a California shipbuilding company, almost exclusively of California materials; was christened with a California name, by a California Native Daughter, and will handle only California products; all of which goes to show that with all its modesty, California is getting there all the same.

FRUIT SHIPMENTS FROM HILO.

The steamer Enterprise arrived this week from Hilo with a shipment of

several hundred bunches of bananas and quite a number of boxes of alligator pears. A few of the bananas were sewed up in gunny sacks and these were all in bad condition. Those wrapped in banana leaves were, almost without exception, in good condition. The pears were mostly packed in large boxes, which contained several hundred pears each, and the pears were not wrapped. The result was that as the weight of the others, so that scarce any were in good condition. A few of the packages were thin boxes containing only two or three layers of pears and the fruit was wrapped in paper. These, as a rule, arrived in good shape, although quite a number were so green that they were worthless. It cannot be too strongly impressed upon the Hilo people that they will be wasting their money by sending alligator pears unwrapped and in large boxes. They should be packed so that if possible the pears will not come in contact with each other and will have no weight resting upon them. This can be accomplished by wrapping each pear in a double layer of paper or grass or leaves and having a partition of some kind between each layer of pears rigid enough to keep the next layer from resting upon the one beneath. Good pears bring a fancy price in the San Francisco market, as they retail all the way up to 75c apiece. Care in sending only fully matured fruit and in packing will secure these prices, while failure to do will result in absolute loss. XXX.

(From Another Correspondent.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—Thinking a few items from this busy mart might be of interest to your many readers, I send you the following.

The all absorbing topics in this city for several days past have been the arrival and entertainment of the Knights of Pythias and the attack upon the administration of State Governor Gage. The convale of the Knights of Pythias, 50,000 guests were expected, and although the actual number fell short, still there was no relaxation in the city's efforts to entertain the guests. I understand that \$30,000 were raised and expended for that purpose. A notable feature of the display made for the entertainment were the electrical illuminations extending from the pier building to beyond Tenth street, exceeding anything ever attempted in the country outside of the display of the Pan-American at Buffalo. Conspicuous in the display was the ferry building, the Call building and the City Hall building. These buildings were equal in design and beauty of effect to many of the principal buildings of the Pan-American. In addition to these was the wonderful canopy design at the intersection of Third, Kearny and Main streets.

Honoluluans are greatly in evidence throughout the city. Rear Admiral Merry, Dr. Howard and wife, left for the East by the flyer on the morning of the 21st. Rev. Mr. Kincaid has taken private apartments on Sutter street, same street. A. F. Cooke and family are in Oakland. Franklin Austin is now connected with the Overland Monthly. Former Commissioner of Agriculture Joseph Marsden is hale and hearty, and Mr. James F. Morgan has greatly improved in health since his visit to the coast. The Wilcox brothers, B. F. Dillingham and family, Mr. Robert Lewis and family and many other kamaainas are at the Occidental. Mr. W. C. Weedon has been quite active with his lectures and has met with overcrowded houses.

THE KOREA.

This leviathan of the Pacific arrived in port and docked on the 11th. She is due to sail for the Orient via Honolulu on the 30th inst. and many of the Honolulu people have booked to sail.

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PREST. ROOSEVELT SPEAKS ON TRUSTS

Important Address Made to Republicans of Connecticut During His New England Tour.

The Executive Discriminates Between the Good and Bad Combines in Field of Business and Gives Sound Advice.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Aug. 23.—President Roosevelt, after spending the night at the home of John T. Robinson, at Hartford, today resumed his journey through New England. His train left that city promptly at 6 o'clock, but the early hour set for his departure did not deter the people from turning out in force and giving him a hearty send-off. As he drove up to the station in an open carriage accompanied by Senator Platt, the crowd cheered and the President responded by raising his hat. The floral horseshoe presented to the President by the workmen of Hartford yesterday was by his request placed on the engine. All along the line the small towns turned out their entire population, each apparently anxious to share in the welcome which Connecticut is extending.

When Willimantic was reached the President was driven to the public square, where he delivered an address from his carriage. Following are the President's remarks:

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

"We are passing through a period of great material prosperity and such a period is as sure as adversity itself to bring mutterings of discontent. At a time when most men prosper somewhat it always happens that a few men prosper greatly, and it is as true now as it was when the Tower of Babel was built, that good fortune does not come only to the just nor bad fortune only to the unjust. When the weather is good for crops it is also good for weeds. Moreover, not only do the wicked flourish when the times are such that most men flourish, but what is worse, the spirit of envy and jealousy and hatred springs up in the breasts of those who, though they may be doing fairly well themselves, yet see others who are no more deserving doing far better. "Wise laws and fearless and upright administration of the laws can give the opportunity for such prosperity as we see about us. But this is all that they can do. When the conditions have been created which make prosperity possible, then each individual man must achieve it for himself, by his thrift, intelligence, energy, industry and resolute purpose. If when people wax fat they kick, as they have been prone to do since the days of Jos-



eph, they will speedily destroy their own prosperity. If they go into wild speculation and lose their heads, they have lost that which no legislation can supply, and the business world will suffer in consequence. If in a spirit of sullen envy they insist upon pulling down those who have profited most by the years of fatness, they will bury themselves in the crash of common disaster. It is difficult to make our material condition better by the best laws, but it is easy enough to had laws to throw the whole nation into an abyss of misery. "Now, the upshot of all this is that it is peculiarly incumbent upon us in a time of such material well-being, both collectively as a nation and individually, each in his own account, to show that we possess the qualities of prudence, self-knowledge and self-restraint. In our government we need above all things stability, fixity of economic policy, while remembering that this fixity must not be inability to shape our course anew to meet the shifting needs of the people as these needs arise. There are real and great evils in our social and economic life. There is every need of striving in all possible ways, individually and collectively, by combinations among ourselves in private life, and through the recognized organs of government, for the cutting out of these evils. Only let us be sure that we do not use the knife of the ignorant zealot to shape our course anew to the detriment of the patient than to the disease. "One of the dangers of the tremendous industrial growth of the last generation has been the very great increase in large private, and especially in large corporate, fortunes. We may like this or not, just as we please, but this fact, neverthe-

less, and as far as we can see it is an inevitable result of the working of various causes, prominent among which has been the immense importance steam and electricity have assumed in modern life.

It is not true that the poor people have grown poorer, but some of the rich have grown so very much richer that where multitudes of men are herded together in a limited space the contrast strikes the onlooker as more violent than formerly. On the whole, our people earn more and live better than ever before, and the progress of which we are so proud could not have taken place had it not been for the great upbuilding of industrial centers, such as our commercial and manufacturing cities. But, together with the good, there has come a measure of evil. Life is not so simple as it was, and surely both for the individual and the community the simple life is morally the healthy life. There is not in the cities the same sense of common understanding brotherhood which there is still in country localities, and the lines of social cleavage are far more clearly marked.

For some of the evils which have attended upon the changed conditions we can at present see no complete remedy. For others the remedy must come by the action of men themselves in their private capacity, whether merely as individuals or by combination one with another. For yet others, some remedy can be found in legislative and in municipal service, not only to the wage-workers, but to the whole community, as the history of many labor organizations has conclusively shown, so wealth, not merely individual, but corporate, when used aright is not merely a benefit to the community as a whole, but indispensable to the upbuilding of the country, under the conditions which at present the country has grown not only to accept, but to demand, as normal. This is so obvious that it seems trite even to state it, and yet it is one of the most important of the arguments advanced against, and attacks made upon, wealth as such, it is a fact worth keeping in mind.

"A great fortune, if not used aright, makes its possessor in a peculiar sense a menace to the community as a whole, just as a great intellect does if it is not accompanied by developed conscience, by character. But obviously this no more affords grounds for condemning wealth than it does for condemning intellect. Every man of power by the very fact of that power is capable of doing damage to his neighbors, but we cannot afford to discourage the development of such men merely because it is possible they may use their power to wrong ends. If we did so, we should leave our history a blank, for we should have no great statesman, soldiers or merchants, no great men of arts, orators or of science. Doubtless on the average the most useful man to his fellow citizens is apt to be he to whom it has been given what the palmist prayed for, neither poverty nor riches, but the great captain of industry, the man of wealth, who alone or in combination with his fellows, drives through our great business enterprises, is a factor without which this country could not possibly maintain its present industrial position in the world. Good, not harm, normally comes from the piling up of wealth through business enterprises. Probably the most serious harm resulting to us, the people of moderate means, is when we harm ourselves by letting the dark and evil vices of envy and hatred towards our fellows eat into our natures. "Still there is other harm of a more evident kind, and such harm it is our clear duty to try to eradicate if possible, and in any event to minimize. The corporations, and therefore those great corporations containing some tendency to combinations, which we have grown to regard of rather loosely as trusts, are the creatures of the State, and the State not only has the right to control them, but

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CIRCUIT COURT PLUM

Many Men Eager To Pull It Down.

CHINESE CONSUL CHARGE UNPROVED

Honolulu's Receipts for Customs, \$1,327,518 23—Brazilian Sugar Statistics.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 18.—The judicial aspirants out in Hawaii are not losing sight of the Circuit plum, which in the nature of things must fall within a few weeks. Bushels of letters and recommendations have been coming to the Department of Justice, particularly within a week or two. There are said to be a half dozen of candidates in the race, but the Department refuses to make public any of the names, in compliance with a long established rule and there seems to be no one else in the city aware of what the candidates are doing.

It was stated at the Department this afternoon that probably the President would not take the matter up for some weeks yet. He starts off in a few days from Oyster Bay for an extended tour, including a trip to New England, which would seem as though he did not intend to consider the Hawaiian judgeship at least before September, the date of Judge Humphreys' resignation. As far as anybody here knows all the papers in the judgeship case are now on file in the Department of Justice. Attorney-General Knox is expected back here soon, however, and it is possible he may consider the applications, as is usual in such cases and make a recommendation to the President. Nevertheless, it is doubtful if the appointment is announced before the middle of September and, perhaps, not then, from all the information which can be gleaned here now.

HAYWOOD COMING HERE.

Hon. William Haywood telegraphed some of his friends in Hawaii by the last steamer that he intended to make a trip to Hawaii. He plans sailing on the Korea and may make quite a stay in the island. The small Hawaiian contingent in town are entertaining a view that Mr. Haywood might prove an available candidate for delegate on the Republican ticket. He has been a very efficient man here in his place as representative of the Planters' Association, knows all the ropes, is familiar with the ways of securing legislation, and furthermore has the confidence of the people in authority in the legislative and executive departments of the government. His great familiarity with Hawaii is another factor to his credit mentioned here.

However, Mr. Haywood, so far as known, cherishes no such ambition for himself. He is making the trip to get in touch with the people in Hawaii and may have something to say during the campaign in behalf of his friends. "I believe Mr. W. O. Smith ought to run for Delegate," said Mr. Haywood here a few days ago. "He knows the interests of the islands and it would redound greatly to the benefit of the territory to send such a representative man to the Capitol."

POSTOFFICE BUILDING EXPERT.

Mr. Smith wrote here recently, requesting that the Supervising architect of the Treasury, Mr. James K. Taylor, come out to Honolulu to inspect the condition of the postoffice buildings at Honolulu and Hilo, as authorized by the recent act of Congress. Secretary Shaw would very much like to comply with Mr. Smith's request and send Mr. Taylor on that mission but at present it seems improbable.

"I mentioned the matter to the Secretary," said Mr. Taylor today, "and he told me it would be very difficult for me to get away for six or eight weeks this year. You see the omnibus public building law authorized the construction of some 150 public buildings over the country, which has necessitated

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Tom L.: "There's no harmony in that voice." Bryan: "No; he never could sing, anyway." From the Plain Dealer (Cleveland).